

Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator from Massachusetts clarify, is the amendment a second-degree for Nickles or a substitute for Nickles?

Mr. KENNEDY. It would be a second-degree.

Mr. STEVENS. I have on the list, for everyone's notification, another version of the IMF amendment should the pending McConnell amendment be defeated, which I don't anticipate, but I just want people to know that.

Mr. BYRD. Will the distinguished Senator restate what the situation will be in the event that the IMF amendment is defeated?

Mr. STEVENS. If the IMF amendment is defeated, we would call up another version of that amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Would amendments then be in order?

Mr. STEVENS. No other amendments would be in order unless they are on the list tonight, but the second IMF amendment is on the list, Senator. It is my amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President—

Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator permit me to make a statement?

Mr. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. STEVENS. On behalf of the majority leader, I announce there will be no further votes tonight.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me, I am hearing that further amendments would be in order if the IMF amendment is defeated. I just want to be sure that the agreement allows for such an eventuality.

Mr. STEVENS. I know there are at least three IMF amendments on the amendments listed on your side, and I have another one on my side, which is another IMF amendment similar to the one that is already before the Senate should the McConnell amendment be defeated.

Mr. BYRD. But it is my understanding other Senators may be at liberty to offer additional amendments; they need to be able to offer additional amendments, in the event the IMF amendment is defeated.

Mr. STEVENS. There are four that are there. You mean other Senators? If the Senator wishes to do this, I would say this: If the McConnell amendment is defeated, any amendment pertaining to IMF will be cleared on this list. Any amendment—any Senator will be free to offer an amendment on IMF if the McConnell amendment is defeated.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am advised that is satisfactory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BYRD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, would the distinguished Senator state again what time tomorrow morning the first vote will occur?

Mr. STEVENS. The first vote will not occur under the agreement that has already been entered before 10:50 a.m.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I withdraw my reservation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am informed by the Parliamentarian that the correct request would have been, since the Nickles amendment is to strike, that my amendment to that would be in the first-degree rather than the second-degree, and I make that request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. STEVENS. That amends the previous agreement. That very much clarifies it, that the amendments discussed with Senator SMITH and Senator MURKOWSKI are on the list, my IMF amendment is on the list, and the amendments that are on the list that the lady has here—and the managers' package. There is a managers' package. That is ours that is on the list, also. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MURKOWSKI. For clarification, to offer those amendments we can offer them at any time? Tomorrow morning? Whenever?

Mr. STEVENS. There will be no more votes tonight, so if anyone has votes they will not be in order tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I now ask there be a period for routine morning business with Senators being allowed to speak for not to exceed 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank the Chair.

PASSAGE OF NATIONAL TARTAN DAY RESOLUTION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, today, I rise to personally commend Senator HATCH, my colleague and friend, for his leadership in helping obtain the passage of the National Tartan Day Resolution.

Last week, the Senate passed the resolution by unanimous consent. This was no easy task and I want to acknowledge his efforts to ensure that the contributions of Americans of Scottish ancestry are recognized. I, along with many other Scottish-Americans, were very pleased with the passage of this legislation.

I also want to thank the national and state associations which represent citizens of Scottish ancestry for their efforts to get the word out. They made

sure that the members of the Senate were fully informed on the merits of this legislative initiative. They were active in obtaining cosponsors. They certainly made a difference in the legislative success of Senate Resolution 155.

Mr. President, Scottish Americans have made many great contributions to our country. They work in many different fields and professions. They add to the very essence of what is known across the globe as the American character. Let me name a few of the more prominent Scottish-Americans: Neil Armstrong, Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, William Faulkner, Malcolm Forbes and Elizabeth Taylor, just to name a few. Today many Americans of Scottish ancestry continue to make an impact.

Mr. President, National Tartan Day is more than a recognition of Americans with Scottish ancestry. National Tartan Day is about liberty. It is about the demand of citizens for their freedom from an oppressive government. Freedom is the significance of April 6th. On this day nearly seven hundred years ago, a group of men in Arbroath, Scotland asserted their independence from the English king. These Scots declared "We fight for liberty alone." These are powerful words that should not be forgotten today or in the future.

These were daring words. These Scotsmen were claiming liberty as their birthright. These were enduring words, like the mountains, hills and stones of Scotland. These words still ring true.

The words and thoughts of those long-ago Scottish patriots live on in America. Liberty has been good to their descendants in the United States.

Beyond all the accomplishments of Scottish-Americans are those words of strength, courage and perseverance: "We fight for liberty alone, which no good man loses but with his life."

By honoring April 6, Americans will annually celebrate the true beginning of the quest for liberty and freedom.

Mr. President, I want to thank my colleagues who joined me in supporting this resolution; so that we may never forget, so that the world, in some small way, may never forget, far-away, long-ago Arbroath and the declaration for liberty.

"THE LEADERS LECTURE SERIES"—REMARKS OF SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, last night was a memorable night for this Senator and I believe a number of others in this Chamber. On Tuesday evening, I was honored and humbled to introduce to this body, Senator Mike Mansfield for an address in the old Senate Chamber. This inaugural lecture was the first of what I hope will be a continuing number of addresses for "The Leader's Lecture Series".

I think I can speak for all Members of this Senate in saying we were honored in having as the first speaker in